

## Egypt, Sudan sign integration charter

KHARTOUM (R) — Presidents Jaafar Numeiri of Sudan and Hosni Mubarak of Egypt Tuesday signed a political and economic integration charter cementing further the ties between their countries. The charter, described by officials as a giant step towards pooling the two countries' resources, replaces an agreement on the same lines signed by President Numeiri and the late President Anwar Sadat in 1974. It calls for the establishment of a supreme integration council chaired by the two heads of state and a fund to finance joint ventures.

## Jordan Times

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جورنال تلويج يورديا عن المؤسسة الصحفية الأردنية "الرأي"

## Al Najah University fails to open

JERUSALEM (R) — One of the Israeli-occupied West Bank's three universities failed to open for the new academic year Tuesday due to the departure of lecturers under Israeli political pressure. Arab sources said. The sources said Al Najah University in Nablus, the biggest Palestinian town in the West Bank, remained closed after 14 lecturers, including the vice-president, left the area. The Israeli authorities had refused to extend the non-resident visas held by the lecturers unless they signed an undertaking not to support the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO), the sources added.

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## PLO weekly magazine resumes publication

NICOSIA (R) — The Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) weekly magazine Fustun Al-Thawra (Palestine Revolution), which used to appear in Beirut, resumed publication in Cyprus Tuesday. The 427th edition of the magazine was the first since the PLO leadership and thousands of its fighters were evacuated from Israeli-besieged west Beirut six weeks ago. An editorial in the magazine said the PLO's defence of west Beirut had been both a military and a political success. The magazine said the PLO had to use all Arab land as a base for recovering Palestine, which was an Arab responsibility. Closing Arab borders to the PLO "only serves the Zionist enemy," it said.

## Turkey, Iraq sign new agreement on oil pipelines

ANKARA (R) — Turkey and Iraq have agreed a plan to increase the capacity of an oil pipeline linking the two countries, which is at present Iraq's only pipeline outlet to the Mediterranean, a senior oil industry official said Tuesday. Ismail Kafescioglu, chairman of the State Petroleum Company TPAO, told Reuters that Iraq was prepared to finance a scheme to raise the pipeline's maximum capacity from 35 million tonnes to 49 million tonnes a year. This would involve building five pumping stations and 80 kilometres of additional pipe along the link which runs from Kirkuk, Iraq, to Iskenderun in south-eastern Turkey. Mr. Kafescioglu said. Iraq's other pipeline, link to the Mediterranean, through the Syrian port of Banias, was closed early this year because of disputes between the two countries.

## Israelis detain 3 for possessing bombs

HEBRON, West Bank (R) — Three members of an ultra-nationalist Jewish community near this Palestinian town were detained during the night on suspicion of possessing explosives, their families said Tuesday. One of them was identified as former head of the Kiryat Arba Council. Giryat Arba, a modernist township in the hills above Hebron, is the largest Jewish community in the Israeli-occupied West Bank. The area has been one of the main West Bank trouble-spots with frequent clashes between local Arabs and Jewish settlers.

## Italian, U.S. firms sign \$66m contract

EDDAH (R) — Sadelmi Cogefi of Italy and the American firm General Electric have signed a \$66 million contract for building three engine test facilities in Saudi Arabia for F-15 fighter jets the kingdom is buying from the U.S., General Electric said in a statement Tuesday. The facilities, to be located at military bases in Dhahran, Taif and Khams Musait, are being built for the U.S. corps of engineers. The construction is expected to take 18 months.

## Hot meal for U.S. Marines

WASHINGTON (R) — Three thousand hamburgers complete with pickles and relish were air-fried to American Marines in Lebanon Tuesday after the shock disclosure that they hadn't had a hot meal in two weeks. National side sung, and Ohio company donated the hamburgers after reports from the Middle East trouble spot revealed that while French peacekeeping troops were dining on gourmet meals with wine of their choice the Americans were eating out of cans. Pentagon spokesman Henry Catto admitted the gastronomic setback at a press briefing Tuesday, but blamed the Marines, who said there had been delays in setting up field kitchens.

## NCC cables Hussein, Saddam

AMMAN (Petra) — National Consultative Council (NCC) Speaker Sulaiman Arar sent a cable to His Majesty King Hussein expressing his appreciation and that of the NCC members for the royal decree granting amnesty to those who committed security offences in 1970.

The cable said: "The council, sees in Your Majesty's kind gesture a manifestation of deep insight and kind-heartedness characteristic of Your Majesty's affection for your people."

"The royal gesture will strengthen the brotherly ties and solidarity in the life of our one family," the cable added.

Mr. Arar also sent a cable to

Iraqi President Saddam Hussein hailing in his own name and on behalf of the NCC members the Iraqi army who are fighting an honourable battle in defence of Arab land, honour, dignity and sovereignty in order to eliminate the dangers posed to the Gulf, its waters and wealth.

The cable also expresses appreciation of President Saddam's efforts to end the war by peaceful means and voiced the NCC support of the efforts made by Jordan under the leadership of His Majesty King Hussein to implement its pan-Arab commitment towards Iraq according to the joint Arab defence agreement.

## Lebanon defends mass detentions

BEIRUT (R) — Lebanon's government took action Tuesday to try to counter criticism within the country and abroad over the massive security sweeps mounted by the Lebanese army in west Beirut.

President Amin Gemayel, who has been in office less than three weeks, held a series of meetings at the army's Beirut headquarters while Prime Minister Shafiq al-Wazzan held talks with justice officials and the department in charge of Palestinian refugee affairs.

The radio station of Mr. Gemayel's Falangist Party indicated that the President had tackled the two aspects of the security sweeps that have provoked most controversy: The army's treatment of suspects and its failure to take any action in east Beirut, where rightist-Christian militias still operate unchecked.

The radio said Mr. Gemayel had emphasised that "any citizen should present official complaints to the military prosecutor's office so they can be investigated".

It added that he had issued orders to the army to speed up its deployment in "greater Beirut", implying that it should start taking control of east Beirut as well as the western sector.

On Tuesday, for the first time in a week, the army mounted no major search operation in west Beirut.

There were several reports of ill-treatment of people as they were arrested and while they were in detention. Palestinians who had been released spoke of beatings by guards and of being crowded in uncomfortable cells with little food.

There were also reports of arrests by men in plain clothes, unsettling Palestinian refugees who are still living in the shadow of the massacre of more than 300 civilians in two refugee camps by rightist militiamen last month.

The treatment of suspects provoked the concern of France, Italy and the United States, the three

nations providing troops for the international peace force in Beirut.

Diplomats said ambassadors of the three countries raised the issue of arrests by men in plain clothes with Mr. Gemayel Monday. In the evening, local radios carried an announcement from the internal security forces that police had been ordered not to enter refugee camps except in uniform.

The diplomats said the army had also told the French ambassador he was free to visit detainees.

They also say President Gemayel is eager to see the rightist militias, including those of his own party, removed from east Beirut.

But they say he faces formidable problems because although a son of the Falangist Party's founder he has had little to do with the military wing of the party.

The Falangist militias and the other rightist armed groups were commanded by his younger brother Bashir, who would have become president but was assassinated last month.

Syria releases prisoners

Syria has released nine members of the Lebanese Falangist Party whom it has been holding prisoner, some since 1978, the party's newspaper, Al-Amal, said Tuesday.

Al-Amal reported that the nine men, including a senior Falangist military official, were taken from prison in Syria Monday and driven in Syrian army vehicles to the mountains east of Beirut where they were set free.

The releases appeared to indicate a significant improvement in relations between the Falangists and Syria.

Although the Falangists, a predominantly right-wing Christian Party, initially welcomed Syria's intervention in the Lebanese civil war in 1976, they quickly came to regard Syrian troops as an army of occupation.

## Solidarity continues strike; government reinforces police force

WARSAW (R) — Workers at the Lenin shipyard in Gdansk, cradle of the free trade union Solidarity, went on strike again Tuesday to protest against the banning of the union, official sources in Gdansk said.

The sources said the strike, which began Monday, resumed Tuesday at 6 a.m. when workers turned up for the first shift. Large forces of police cordoned off the shipyard as workers in protective helmets and red-and-white armbands picketed the big metal gates, the sources said.

By noon, telex and telephone lines to the city, briefly reopened this morning, had been cut off again and there was no indication what happened when the shift ended at 2 p.m.

Government spokesman Jerzy Urban told reporters in Warsaw that security forces used tear gas and water cannon in Gdansk Monday night in running fights with protesters who pulled up tram tracks to make barricades, smashed windows and lit bonfires in the streets.

A banner declaring "solidarity will win" was Tuesday draped above the Gdansk shipyard gates and pictures of interned union leader Lech Walesa and Polish-

born Pope John Paul were hung on the gates, surrounded by flowers.

Mr. Urban said seven other smaller places were affected by strikes in Gdansk Monday, including the harbour and three other shipyards. But he said only the Lenin yards were reported to be on strike Tuesday.

There have been no other reports of disturbances in Poland following the scrapping of Solidarity, which automatically followed the passing of new trade union legislation by the Sejm (parliament) on Friday.

The new law allows unions independence from state administration and management control but leaves open the possibility of their domination by the ruling Communist Party. Strikes are permitted after an involved arbitration process.

Mr. Urban said the government was confident the bill would be well received by the majority of workers.

He said the events in Gdansk proved only that "there is a group of workers who are unhappy about the renewal of unions in a different form—but as of Tuesday their influence is not substantial."

Mr. Urban said interned Sol-

## Arafat says accord is in progress

By Samira Kassar  
Special to the Jordan Times

AMMAN — Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) Chairman Yasser Arafat said Tuesday that agreement in talks with His Majesty King Hussein had "definitely" been reached. He did not spell out what kind of agreement had been concluded, but he indicated that any final accord between Jordan and the PLO would have to be referred to the Palestine National Council (PNC).

Speaking at a press conference before some 40 Arab and foreign journalists, Mr. Arafat said that the talks had been "very successful, constructive and positive" and had dealt with all topical subjects, including the results of the Fez Arab summit conference and the next moves of the seven-

member follow-up committee formed by the conference.

Asked whether agreements reached were such that they should be put before the PNC for ratification, Mr. Arafat said that "no final agreement had been reached yet, but that constructive progress had been achieved and that a

Jordanian-Palestinian Committee would follow up the results of the talks. He added that this committee is already in existence, apparently referring to the Joint Jordanian-Palestinian Committee for the Support of the State of the Occupied Territories. The committee is co-chaired by Prime Minister Mudar Badran and Mr. Arafat.

Mr. Arafat stressed the historical unity of the Jordanians and Palestinians and said that the proposal for a Jordanian-Palestinian federation had been a basic element of his extensive talks with the King. The Jordanian-Palestinian follow-up committee would continue to discuss this topic, he said.

Referring to the U.S. plan for peace in the Middle East, Mr. Arafat said that he could see "some positive elements" in it, but declined to give more details on these elements. This subject would be discussed by the

seven-member follow-up committee during its meeting at foreign minister's level, over which King Hassan of Morocco would preside, in Fez on Oct. 15, he said.

But, Mr. Arafat said, the Reagan plan ignores the basic legitimate and humanitarian rights of

(Continued on page 3)

## PLO demands protection for Palestinians in Lebanon

AMMAN (J.T.) — The Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) Tuesday demanded from the Lebanese government, the Arab countries, the U.S., France, Italy and the United Nations "to shoulder their responsibilities towards protecting Palestinian civilians and establishing them in Lebanon."

In a statement issued here Tuesday, the PLO executive committee also announced that the organisation "will be shouldering its own responsibility in protecting its people and take all necessary measures to achieve that."

The statement was read to jour-

nalists by PLO spokesman Mahmoud Labadi before PLO Chairman Yasser Arafat gave a press conference at the guest palace in Jabal Amman.

The PLO's executive committee had earlier Tuesday held a meeting to discuss "reports arriving from Lebanon on widespread arrests, detentions, torture and deportations carried out by the Lebanese army inside the Palestinian refugee camps." Eight members, including Mr. Arafat, attended the meeting of the 15-member committee.

## Syria says Israel broke ceasefire in Lebanon

DAMASCUS (R) — Syria accused Israel of breaking a ceasefire in eastern Lebanon Tuesday in an area close to the Syrian border and only 35 kilometres from Damascus.

A military spokesman quoted by the official Syrian news agency SANA said Israeli forces opened fire with machine guns and tanks on Syrian positions in the area of Yania, in the hills along the Lebanese-Syrian border.

The spokesman said Syrian forces had returned the fire to silence the Israelis. The exchange lasted half an hour and was followed by a further 90-minute duel shortly

afterwards. (In Israel, an Israeli army spokesman accused Syrian troops and Palestinian commandos of repeatedly violating the ceasefire in eastern Lebanon Tuesday. He said Israeli forces came under sniper and rocket propelled grenade fire and shot back.)

The United States is at present leading diplomatic efforts to try to secure the withdrawal of all foreign forces—Israeli, Syrian and Palestinian—from Lebanon. Washington is confident this can be achieved soon but there have been no public signs of a firm agreement.

## Pym: Israeli invasion caused disastrous results

CAIRO (R) — British Foreign Secretary Francis Pym Tuesday called on Israel to renounce its "aggressive attitude" to Arab countries.

Speaking at the end of a one-day visit to Egypt, Mr. Pym said the Israeli invasion of Lebanon had produced disastrous results.

"It showed an aggressive attitude towards the Arab countries and I believe that needs to be altered," he told a press conference.

The foreign secretary said there was deep concern in Israel and among the Jewish communities in Britain and the United States over Israeli government actions.

He deplored Israel's swift rejection of President Reagan's proposal for Palestinian self-government in association with Jordan in the occupied West Bank and Gaza.

"I hope wiser counsels will prevail," Mr. Pym said.

Mr. Pym said the Reagan initiative provided a firm basis for

pursuing the Middle East peace process.

During his talks here with President Hosni Mubarak, Foreign Minister Kamel Hassan Ali and Prime Minister Fuad Meheidid, Mr. Pym said he found strong Egyptian support for the U.S. plan despite certain reservations.

The talks showed close identity of views between Egypt and Britain, Mr. Pym said.

He said Britain believed all options should be left open for the Palestinians including statehood. "The Palestinians themselves must decide," he told reporters.

The foreign secretary welcomed the current meeting in Amman between His Majesty King Hussein and Mr. Yasser Arafat, leader of the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO). He said the PLO had a definite role to play in the peace process.

Mr. Pym reiterated a call for mutual recognition between Israel and the PLO.

## Iraq says several positions recovered

BAGHDAD (R) — Iraq said Tuesday its troops, supported by aircraft and helicopters, recovered several positions in fierce battles raging since Monday night on the Iranian border near Mandali, west of Baghdad.

A high command communiqué also said an Iraqi unit killed 48 Iranians in a separate attack in the central sector of the Gulf front Monday night.

The communiqué said the Iranians launched an assault near Mandali, about 110 kilometres from Baghdad, but this was repulsed.

The Iranians, who launched an offensive in the Mandali area earlier this month, were forced to retreat after suffering heavy losses and abandoning "some important positions which had been under their control for the past few days," it said.

It added that Iranian artillery

shelled Mandali and two other border towns, Khanaqin and Zurbatyah, damaging several houses and wounding a number of civilians.

Meanwhile Iran's National News Agency reported Tuesday that Iranian forces killed or wounded 500 Iraqi soldiers after crushing three Iraqi counter-attacks in the central sector of the Gulf war front in the past 24 hours.

IRNA, in a report from the battle front, said two Iraqi brigades were involved in what it described as futile attacks during which three Iraqi battalions were routed.

Eight Iraqi tanks were destroyed and some 100 Iraqis captured, it said, adding that Iranian forces remained in full control of strategic heights overlooking Iraqi territory.

Tehran Radio said 17 Iranians had died in the fighting.



Ahmad Al Lawzi  
Lawzi appointed president of U of J board of trustees

AMMAN (Petra) — A royal decree has been issued to appoint Mr. Ahmad Al Lawzi, chief of the royal court, president of the University of Jordan board of trustees. This came after the end of the last board's term.

## Pope, Walesa, Habib named for 1982 Nobel Peace Prize

OSLO (R) — U.S. Middle East envoy Philip Habib, Swedish disarmament campaigner Alva Myrdal, and interned Polish union leader Lech Walesa are among 79 candidates for the 1982 Nobel Peace Prize, Norwegian Nobel Institute Director Jakob Sverdrup said Tuesday.

King Juan Carlos of Spain, the Swedish Humanist Raul Wallenberg who disappeared in the Soviet Union after World War II and Pope John Paul are also among the candidates for the coveted prize, which is to be announced Wednesday by the Norwegian Nobel Committee.

The peace prize this year consists of 1.25 million Swedish crowns (\$170,000), a gold medal and a diploma. They will be handed over at a ceremony commemorating Alfred Nobel, Swedish industrialist and inventor of dynamite, who founded the prizes with a legacy.

Among the candidates are 19 organisations. The international Red Cross Committee received the prize in 1917, 1944 and 1963.

Informed sources believed, however, that this year the prize would go to an individual because in 1981 it was awarded to the United Nations High Commission for

Refugees.

Over 80 years, 62 peace prizes have been awarded.

The Nobel Committee has received over 100 letters from many countries demanding that the 1978 peace prize, jointly awarded to Israeli Prime Minister Menachem Begin and the late Egyptian President Anwar Sadat, be withdrawn from Mr. Begin because of the Israeli invasion of Lebanon and the massacre of Palestinian refugees in Beirut.

But Egil Aarvik, chairman of the committee, has made clear that under the rules it cannot withdraw a Nobel Award.

## Press comments on ban

VIENNA (R) — East Europe's official press Tuesday welcomed Poland's decision to ban the independent union Solidarity as a step towards getting the country back to normal, but said this alone would not solve everything.

In its first comment on the trade union law passed by the Polish parliament on Friday, the Bulgarian union paper Troud said it opened the road towards an organisational restoration of the trade union movement in Poland.

The Bulgarian weekly Otechestven Front called the law a new move against attempts by anti-Socialist forces to use the trade union movement as a base to fight against popular rule.

The Slovak Communist Party daily Pravda said the aim of the Polish party was to form a class-based, Socialist and unified trade union movement built up from plant level.

The Hungarian Communist Party Organ Nepszabadsag said the law assured every honest worker a place in new unions, irrespective of former union membership.

The right to strike, won by solidarity in 1980 and used on many occasions until the union was suspended last December, has been severely limited under the new law.

New Reagan sanctions

WARSAW (R) — President Reagan's decision to suspend most favoured nation trading status for Poland will have a relatively small impact, put in the framework of Poland's total foreign trade, Western diplomats said Tuesday.

They said the measure would apply to only two thirds of Poland's exports to the United States—about one third consists of tinmed meat and meat products which were not subject to concessions anyway.

Polish exports to the United States were between \$100 and \$110 million in the first six months of the year compared to more than \$200 billion in total exports to Western states, the sources said.

A Polish foreign trade official told Reuters the American move had taken Warsaw by surprise. "We were not prepared for this. We are now working out what the effects will be," he said and could give no immediate details.

## Iran claims guardianship of Gulf oil export

UNITED NATIONS (R) — Iran said Tuesday if the export of its oil was ever halted, it would not allow any oil to be shipped from the Gulf.

Addressing the General Assembly, Foreign Minister Ali Akbar Vellayati said Iran was "responsible for the security of the Persian Gulf and the Hormuz Strait", and would deal seriously with any measures aimed at disturbing tranquillity or creating obstacles to the passage of ships.

He said Iran "will, with all its might, ensure the security of this waterway" on the basis of international laws.

The Iranian minister said that those who "resorted to the conspiracy of imperialist news agencies" claiming that ships were not safe in the Gulf, would not be able to prevent Iran's oil export.

Dr. Vellayati said: "We are assured that if one day the export of Iranian oil is stopped, then no oil will be exported from the Persian Gulf."

Dr. Vellayati, who spoke in Farsi with interpretation into English and the other official U.N. languages, also rejected what be-

called propaganda by the "imperialist news agencies" that Iran was threatening the countries of the Gulf region.

"We are for close and friendly relations, based on mutual respect, with all countries of the region. In the meantime, we declare that we, with all our might, will firmly deal with any conspiracy and aggression intended to confront and oppose the government of the Islamic Republic of Iran."

The minister had originally been scheduled to address the assembly late in the day, but instead, asked to take the floor at the end of the morning meeting.

A senior U.N. source said he had been told by the Iranians that this was partly for convenience, since Dr. Vellayati was due to meet Secretary-General Javier Perez de Cuellar in the afternoon, but also a question of security.

Earlier Tuesday three women opposed to the government of Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini chained themselves to the Statue of Liberty in New York harbour to protest against Dr. Vellayati's appearance at the U.N.







## Jordan urges IAEA to focus attention on developing nations

AMMAN (Petra) — Jordan has called for basic and essential changes in the philosophy governing the work of the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) in the next decade by focusing on assistance to developing countries to advance technologically and build nuclear utilities to generate the necessary power for their development and growth. This came in a speech which the head of the Jordanian delegation made at the 16th IAEA conference recently held in Vienna.

The Jordanian delegate, Abdulla Salah, called on the conference to suspend Israel's membership in the IAEA and deny Israel all IAEA privileges, particularly that one-year period which the previous conference gave Israel to place its nuclear installations under international control and to stop its aggressive actions against the area's peoples has been "exploited by Israel to commit further aggression as represented in its terrible annexation of occupied Arab territories, namely the Golan Heights, the invasion of Lebanon, committing massacres of Palestinian refugee camps in Beirut and continued atomic cooperation with the racist regime of

South Africa."

This dictates on the IAEA member states to support the call for suspending Israel's membership in the agency out of respect to the agency's charter and United Nations resolutions and out of fear that Israel's practices might become an international precedent which might be followed by states which have no respect for international law, Mr. Salah said.

Energy director at the Ministry of Trade and Industry and member of the delegation Ibrahim Badran told the Jordanian News Agency, Petra, that the conference refused to accept the credentials of the Israeli delegation when the matter was brought to a vote at the end of the conference on the strength of the fact that the Israeli government does not represent all the residents living under its political jurisdiction, thereby affirming the illegitimacy of the Israeli occupation of Arab lands in Palestine, Lebanon and the Syrian Golan Heights.

Mr. Salah, who headed the Jordanian delegation to the conference is currently Jordan's ambassador to Switzerland.

### NEWS IN BRIEF

#### Amman, suburbs to have more telephones

AMMAN (Petra) — The central telephone committee has agreed to install 977 new telephones in Amman and its suburbs, Telecommunications Minister Mohammad Addoub Al Zabeh said after a meeting the committee held Tuesday. He added that the corporation completed the expansion of the telephone networks in several areas of Amman to cope with the increasing demand for telephone.

#### Armico chief to attend mine inauguration

AMMAN (Petra) — Director General of the Arab Mining Company (Armico) Thabit Al Taher left Amman for Morocco Tuesday to attend a ceremony of inaugurating the Zaghourat mine producing silver, which began production on Oct. 1. The Armico is participating by 40 per cent of the mine's capital and the Moroccan government owns 60 per cent. The Armico is also participating by 40 per cent of the capital of a copper and zinc mine in Morocco which began production three months ago.

#### Mrs. Sharaf to meet women from media

AMMAN (Petra) — National Consultative Council (NCC) member Leila Sharaf will meet at the Haya Arts Centre on Wednesday with women working in the press and information sector. Mrs. Sharaf said the aim of the meeting is to get acquainted with the ideas of the women working in this sector, their working conditions and their urgent needs.

#### Iraqis invited for friendly matches

BAGHDAD (Petra) — Al Mustansiriyah University in Baghdad Tuesday received an invitation from the University of Jordan for friendly sports matches between the teams of the two universities from Nov. 15 to Nov. 25 on the 20th anniversary of the University of Jordan establishment. A team of 70 Iraqi athletes will visit Jordan for this purpose.



Prime Minister Mudar Badran (extreme right) and Health Minister Zuhair Malhas (second from left) Tuesday confer

with the visiting North Yemeni Health Minister Ahmad Al Kabbab (centre).

## Arab civic team arrives for municipal talks

AMMAN (Petra) — Secretary-General of the Arab Cities Organisation (ACO) and the mayor of the city of Kuwait, Sheikh Abdul Aziz Al Adasani, arrived in Amman Tuesday leading an ACO delegation for a three-day visit to Jordan at the invitation of Amman Mayor Issam Ajlouni.

During the visit, Mr. Adasani will have talks with Jordanian officials on cooperation between the ACO and the Kuwait Municipality on the one hand and the Amman Municipality on the other. The talks will also include ACO programmes and preparation for an ACO conference to be held in Algiers.

The delegation will also make field visits to a number of projects which the Amman Municipality and the Amman Water and Sewerage Authority (AWSA) are implementing.

Later in the day, Prime Minister Mudar Badran received Mr. Adasani and his delegation. The discussed ways of enhancing cooperation between the Amman Municipality on the one hand and the ACO and the Kuwait Municipality on the other.

Amman Mayor Ajlouni and Mr. Adasani discussed the Amman municipality's services to citizens and implementation of various projects in the capital. Mr. Adasani also visited the research department at the municipality and heard a briefing on the studies made by the department in the cultural, social, sports and organisational fields. He was also briefed on designs prepared by the department to develop the city of Amman on a modern basis to cope with the increasing demands of the city and its residents.



Amman Mayor Issam Ajlouni (sixth from left) Tuesday receives a delegation of the Arab Cities Organisation and the Kuwait Municipality

headed by Kuwait Mayor Sheikh Abdul Aziz Al Adasani (to Mr. Ajlouni's right).

## RSS plans to hold scientific seminars

AMMAN (Petra) — The Royal Scientific Society (RSS) Tuesday decided to hold several specialised scientific seminars in the next three months in cooperation with several Arab and international scientific institutions.

The RSS decided to hold a training seminar on technology and petrochemicals on Oct. 31 in cooperation with the Economic Committee for West Asia (ECWA). The four-day seminar will include lectures and practical applications on the most modern techniques in petrochemicals and the latest developments in this field.

On Nov. 20, the RSS will organise a seminar on priorities of science and technology in cooperation with a federation of councils of Arab scientific research. The five-day seminar will include several research and working papers on technology and its modern use.

On Dec. 4, the RSS will hold a seminar on agriculture in cooperation with the Arab Organisation for Agricultural Development (AOAD). The five-day seminar will include topics on technology and the use of solar energy for agricultural purposes as

well as the use of the wind energy for irrigation purposes and the possibility of exchanging information between Arab and European countries.

On Dec. 4 also, the RSS will hold a technical seminar for road engineers and technicians. The two-week seminar will include lectures and practical applications in testing materials used in roads and methods for improving and developing them.

On Dec. 11, the RSS will hold a five-day seminar on the modern use of plastic technology in cooperation with the ECWA.

On Dec. 18, the RSS will organise a seminar on the diversification of the sources of income in the Arab World.

## ASMO meetings scheduled

AMMAN (Petra) — The third meeting of the directors of metrology departments in Arab countries will be held at the premises of the Arab Standardisation and Metrology Organisation (ASMO) here on Saturday.

During the two-day meetings, the conference will discuss technical matters of interest to the organisation and ways of advancing Arab standardisation equipment. They will also discuss the problems of technical committees in their endeavour to draw up unified Arab specifications.

The organisation's secretary general, Zafir Al Sawwaf, said the aim of this annual meeting is to

tackle various educational and technical issues related to specifications and standardisation.

Meetings of the 15th session of the organisation's General Committee, which includes 19 Arab states as members, will be held at the organisation's premises on Oct. 18. Most prominent topics on the agenda are a report of the organisation's secretary-general on the organisation's activities, its work plan for 1982 and budget for next year. The General Committee is the supreme body of the organisation and decides its general policy and supervises its administrative, financial and technical activities.

## Embezzlement, bribery cases sentenced

AMMAN (Petra) — The military court indicted Hafez Mohammad Hussein Barakat, a former employee of the Yarmouk University, on charges of embezzling public funds and forging official papers. Mr. Barakat was given 15 years of imprisonment with hard labour and fined JD 545. It also sentenced Muharak Ayed Hussein, also a former employee of the Yarmouk University, to one year of imprisonment, and Ghazi Diyah Ahmad Al Zu'bi to five years of imprisonment with hard labour and a fine of JD 545 after indictment on the same charges.

The court also sentenced Awad Farhan Al Jahawsheh to three months of imprisonment and a fine

of JD 10 for offering a bribe to a civil servant which was turned down. It also sentenced Abdul Wahhab Jamil Abdul Wahhab, a former Agriculture Ministry employee, to three months of imprisonment and a fine of JD 200 for requesting and accepting a bribe to carry out an illegal act by misusing the authority given to him by his job. The court also decided to imprison Shawqi Mohammad Rashid Yousef for two years and a fine of JD 150 for demanding and accepting a bribe to carry out an illegal act.

All the sentences were approved by the military governor Tuesday.

## Amateur photographic club takes shape in Jordan

By Affah A. Kaloti  
Special to the Jordan Times

AMMAN — An amateur photography club has been recently established in Amman to promote and encourage the art of photography in Jordan. Its main aim is to develop the skills of the members enabling them to hold photographic exhibitions and competitions.

The Jordan Amateur Photography Club was officially founded on May 4, 1982. "The club is a long overdue idea. It was thought of three years ago by a group of around ten people who were very interested in photography," Zaid Goussous, vice-president of the club told the Jordan Times.

According to the rules and regulations of the Ministry of Culture and Youth, a transitional period of three to six months is required before any elections for club officers could take place.

Elections took place on Oct. 4 at the British Council and an executive committee of seven members

was formed out of the 30 members in the club.

Kamel Kassar was elected as president, Mr. Goussous as vice-president, Sadi Ahdin as general secretary, Dikran Salbhashian as treasurer, Radwan Masamnat, George Haddad and Ali Kittani as members of the executive committee.

The club plans to rent a place to make it their multi-purpose photography centre. It will act as an office to the club's members, as an exhibition hall for future exhibitions and a darkroom for members to develop pictures.

"For the time being, we are using Salbhashian's school of photography located at Wadi Saqra St.," Mr. Goussous said.

### Financial sources

The club's main source of finance at present depends on membership fees and donations from people interested in photography in Jordan. Membership is open to

anyone interested in joining the club. For the first three months a fee of half a dinar per month is required from the associate member. An initial fee of JD 15 and an annual subscription of JD 12 is then required.

Mr. Goussous added that funding will be attained through exhibitions and through honorary members to be chosen at a later date.

"For short-term activities the club plans to hold an exhibition in the next two or three months which will be announced in due course," the vice-president stated.

The photos to be displayed in the up-coming exhibition will be selected by a committee to be formed later for such a purpose.

"We actually plan to form another three committees. A publicity and advertising committee, a membership drive and fund raising committee and an activity committee which will be responsible to organise photography trips in Jordan and abroad," Mr. Goussous said.

Members in the club will be given 20 per cent reduction on all equipment, material and service. An I.D. card will be issued to every member permitting him or her to take pictures of any public place without constraints. "The new centre will provide technical assistance to new comers into the field of photography," Mr. Goussous added.

Meanwhile, the Jordan Amateur Photography Club in cooperation with Salbhashian Trading Company conducts a six-week photography course including 15 lectures for a fee of JD 30. "It is a non-profit school. Photographic papers, films, black and white as well as coloured printings will be given free of charge during the course."

The first meeting of the executive committee was held last Saturday, and its main aim was to establish a workshop for next year. Other things, nevertheless, were discussed during the meeting. It was decided to hold a workshop seminar for people interested in

photography. The seminar will discuss photography in general and "participants can bring their cameras if they need any technical assistance," Mr. Goussous clarified.

### Photography competition

It was also decided that there will be a photography competition to "cover the Jordan Car Rally which will take place on Oct. 29, sponsored by the Royal Automobile Club of Jordan. "The photo campaign will be for anyone interested. Five photos are required from each participant along with JD 5 as admission fee for the competition," the vice-president said.

He concluded that four cameras will be distributed to the first four winners.

The club invites memberships and interested persons may contact its secretary, Mr. Abdin on tel. 43816 or 668327 or write to Post Box No. 7922.

Continued from page 1

## Arafat says accord is in progress

the Palestinian people to self-determination, the creation of an independent state and the PLO's status as the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people.

He disclosed that in 1974, he had sent two envoys (Sabri Jiryes and Isam Sartawi) to open a dialogue with the U.S. administration, but that they were "deported" by (former Secretary of State Henry) Kissinger.

In answer to a question on whether King Hussein will be speaking on behalf of the PLO when he goes to Washington, Mr. Arafat said that the seven-member follow-up committee would "decide on all these issues" during its forthcoming meeting in Fez.

Referring to a recent statement by Syrian Information Minister Ahmad Iskander Ahmad questioning Mr. Arafat's right to speak for the PLO in talks with

King Hussein, the PLO leader said that he had asked the PLO's Political Department to obtain the full text of these statements so that the PLO Executive Committee could study them. But in an apparent rebuttal of the Syrian minister's statement, Mr. Arafat referred to a reported Israeli threat made on Tuesday that Palestinian-Jordanian repatriation carried a great risk to Jordan. "Tell this to the Arab leaders," he said. "Tell it to the Arab information ministers."

Mr. Arafat called for an immediate end to the Iraq-Iran war. The war, he said, was against the interests of both the Iraqi and the Iranian peoples as well as against the interests of the Arab Nation and the Islamic World. He called on Iran and Iraq to halt the war immediately "for the sake of Palestine."

On a question related to a possible return of Egypt to the Arab fold, Mr. Arafat said that Egypt was an issue that "touches my heart." He pointed out that he had fought in two wars for Egypt and that he was injured in one of them.

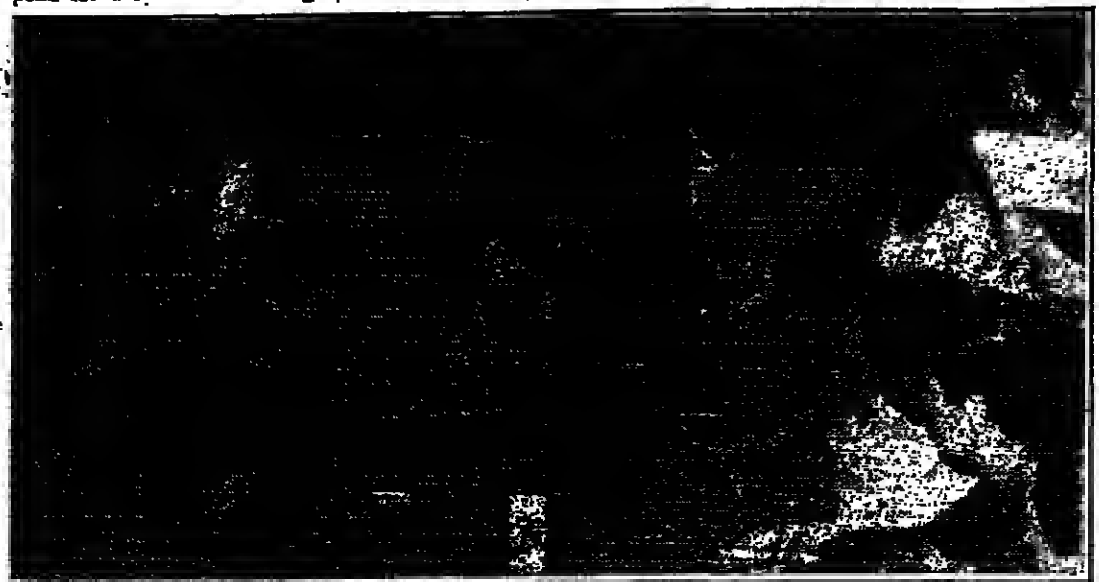
He said that he had received his education in Egypt and that he was aware of the "cultural, political, human, military and political dimensions of Egypt." It was enough, he said, to recall that during the siege of Beirut, an Egyptian team of artists was the only team that had "bravely" made its way through the siege to meet with him. "I therefore know and say that Egypt must assume its place of which I dream," Mr. Arafat said. He said that he was "willing to do anything to give Egypt the chance" of assuming such a place, but said that his schedule so far does not yet include a visit to Egypt.

The Jordan Amateur Photography Club has been recently established in Amman to promote and encourage the art of photography in Jordan. Its main aim is to develop the skills of the members enabling them to hold photographic exhibitions and competitions.

The club plans to rent a place to make it their multi-purpose photography centre. It will act as an office to the club's members, as an exhibition hall for future exhibitions and a darkroom for members to develop pictures.

"For the time being, we are using Salbhashian's school of photography located at Wadi Saqra St.," Mr. Goussous said.

On a question related to a possible return of Egypt to the Arab fold, Mr. Arafat said that Egypt was an issue that "touches my heart." He pointed out that he had fought in two wars for Egypt and that he was injured in one of them.



PLO Chairman Yasser Arafat gives his press conference in Amman on Tuesday.



# Jordan Times

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## Hike

THERE SEEM to be two pressing issues in the United States that are taxing the ingenuity and decisiveness of the American people and government. The most important issue is to end the strike by players of the National Football League, and that is a matter that we would prefer to stay out of. The second issue seems to be a strong desire to draw Jordan into negotiations to resolve the Palestinian-Israeli and broader Arab-Israeli disputes. The talks here this week between the Jordanian government and the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) team headed by Mr. Yasser Arafat should cause Americans to ponder the issue seriously. If Jordan and its "moderate" policy is so highly esteemed in American circles of power, and if drawing Jordan into ongoing peace talks with Israel and the United States is such a priority, what then should Americans conclude about the close relationship between Jordan and the PLO that has been highlighted here this week?

If Jordanian moderation is a value to be appreciated, nurtured and effectively used in the service of a just peace, then one thinks

that Jordanian-PLO contacts are worth emulating on other fronts, notably the American-Palestinian front. Jordanian policy under His Majesty King Hussein seems to be highly respected in America as a model of Arab reason, prudence and fairness. So closer Jordan-PLO ties, one assumes, should be seen in America as a reasonable, fair and appropriate development that augurs well for future peace-making prospects in this area.

It is important to nurture a coincidence of views and approaches between the PLO-Jordan consensus that is taking shape and the reinvigorated American view of peace-making in Palestine. One suspects that the gap between the American attitude and the PLO-Jordan line is not as wide as public pronouncements would at first suggest. If the Americans put as much effort into bridging this gap as they do into settling the football strike, and deal with the issues in the same spirit of urgency and compromise, then a serious American-Palestinian-Jordanian dialogue could emerge soon as a crucial linchpin of current efforts to deal with the Palestine problem in a serious manner.

## JORDAN'S ARABIC PRESS EDITORIALS

### Al Ra'i: Jordanian-Palestinian action is a solid basis

The fraternal talks between Jordan and the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) are continuing in an atmosphere of mutual understanding, open-mindedness and common interest in promoting chances for achieving common goals and preserving positive ties.

Prime Minister Mudar Badran reiterated this fact in his address to the National Consultative Council (NCC) Monday, and the same fact was emphasised by the chairman of the PLO Executive Committee, Yasser Arafat in his speech to the Badr Palestinian forces, stationed in Jordan. We will remain a unified front, Jordanians and Palestinians, said Mr. Arafat, and the unity of blood and destiny of the two peoples is irreversible, the PLO leader added.

Dependent on this solid fact, our two peoples look forward to the crystallisation of the future

Jordanian-Palestinian relationship, with the view that the future formula will truthfully represent their common will in the drive for the liberation of the occupied territories.

The Jordanian-Palestinian joint action is essentially a national one and a solid basis for promoting the Arab joint peace plan towards its desired end. Hence, there is no justification, whatsoever, for mass media campaigns, aimed at degrading the Jordanian-Palestinian joint effort and the present visit and talks made in Amman by the leader of the PLO.

Those who are struggling for honourable aims need no patronage expressed on the air, and the joint Jordanian-Palestinian drive is certainly to advance unimpeded to reach its gloriously-cherished goals.

### Al Dustour: Steadfastness in the face of pressures

The present Jordanian-Palestinian talks held in Amman are of major importance in promoting chances for achieving a just and comprehensive peace in the Middle East. Observers expect much to come out of the intensified talks taking place now, as in their light, and dependent on their outcome the two sides' ability to utilise positive aspects in the international arena would be assessed.

The main issue that would be greatly affected by the outcome of the talks is the dimensions of an elaborate approach to freeing the occupied territories, now under Israeli occupation for 15 years. The Palestinian armed struggle has given a splendid example of self-sacrifice and courage. The Jordanian steadfastness has proved exemplary in rendering support to the national struggle and solidarity with the Palestinian brothers.

Jordan has undergone a multitude of different kinds of pressures to shake its firm stand towards Palestinian rights. They all failed to deviate Jor-

dan's national course from its attitude, calling for the restoration of the Palestinian inalienable rights as a prerequisite for any peace settlement in the region.

Our two peoples have invariably faced common dangers, and suffered hard times together; their national ties, together with the common aspirations they endorse for a peaceful and prosperous future make it imperative for them to walk hand in hand, as Prime Minister Badran pointed out in his address to the Jordanian National Consultative Council (NCC) Monday.

The Zionist plans and practices, aimed at forcing the Palestinians, living in the West Bank and Gaza to leave their homeland, and the settlement policies manipulated there, should urge the two negotiating sides to do all in their best to come out with a formula for joint action, advancing the comprehensive efforts for changing the status quo in the occupied territories.

## SCIENCE & INDUSTRY

By Dr. Awn Rifaat

# Done with the wind

THE EXPLOITATION of the wind power has been one of the options open for scientists on the way of meeting the increasing demand for energy. Since a large section of the energy-consuming utilities operate on electric power, intensive research is being undertaken to convert wind power into electricity.

The Jordan Electricity Authority could consider the development of wind-turbine generators to supply electric power to certain areas in the country, in particular the sparsely populated areas where the demand is not relatively high. The wind, which is the "raw material" in

this case, is free for the taking. It is recommended that the authority perform feasibility studies on the economic and technical viability of such an enterprise.

The age-old wind power will have its applications in any energy era. Power produced from the most expensive fuels, usually oil and gas-fired units, can be used to follow variations in load, whereas coal and nuclear units run continuously to supply the base load and burn less expensive fuel. The wind turbines can fill the cost gap between these two supplies.

The fuel-saving capacity of wind turbines has to be com-

pounded with the other factors determining their worthiness, namely a good wind source, projected fuel cost, performance of the turbine, cost of installation and the cost that would otherwise be spent in other systems. The latter category includes the alternative options for electricity supplies, the installation of transformers and transmission lines, etc.

The Department of Meteorology could also participate in the development and operation of wind turbines by providing statistics and forecasts of wind conditions in all parts of the country and over many periods. The variation of the wind

power per time of the day, per month and per year constitutes valuable information when looking initially at the system.

The wind turbine can be designed for a specific power rating according to the intended application. Whereas residential uses require machines in the 1 to 8 kilowatt range, agricultural applications may use up to 40 kilowatts. One-megawatt machines could be required to match diesel generating units for bigger utilities. In some cases, many machines could be combined to meet a specific demand, although this approach may entail unnecessary costs.

There certainly exist many difficulties associated with the use of wind turbines. The component parts of the system have not been fully studied. The machines may cause undesired technical and environmental effects. The cost of the installations and the land may not justify the use of wind turbines. The integration of the generated electricity with the existing networks or with the specific demanded power present major case-studies. But whatever difficulties are faced, the development of such systems is going on in many parts of the world and is certainly worth a feasibility study in Jordan.

# Violations of international law

This document was prepared by six American academics and made available to officers of the U.S. Congress

THE INVASION of Lebanon by the government of Israel constitutes a violation of U.N. Charter Article 2(3), mandating the peaceful settlement of international disputes, as well as the Article 2(4) prohibition on the threat or use of force in international relations against the territorial integrity or political independence of any state. Despite the assertions of Israeli Prime Minister Begin before the General Assembly, the invasion cannot be excused as a legitimate exercise of the right of self-defence recognised by Article 51 of the Charter and accepted principles of customary international law concerning the use of force.

The PLO is likewise bound by the Article 2(3) and 2(4) obligations, and the Lebanese government must not allow its territory to be used in a manner violative of international law. Nevertheless, the PLO cannot be held legally responsible for every act of violence perpetrated against Israel that occurs anywhere in the world, but only to the extent that the Israeli government can produce clear and convincing evidence of specific actions sanctioned by the PLO. The evidentiary record establishes that during the preceding year, the PLO has in good faith adhered to the terms of the ceasefire applicable to the Lebanese-Israeli border that had been successfully negotiated last summer by President Reagan's special envoy for the crisis. Consequently, the PLO has not launched any "armed attack" upon Israel as required by Article 51 before the latter can resort to the use of force to defend itself. It is Israel that has "attacked" Lebanon and the PLO in violation of its international legal obligations.

### Even in self-defence

Even assuming the contemporary international legal order still recognises the regressive doctrine of pre-emptive self-defence, the Israeli invasion of Lebanon fails to meet that test as well. As definitively stated by U.S. Secretary of State Daniel Webster in the case of *The Caroline* the "necessity of that self-

defence (must be) instant, overwhelming, and leaving no choice of means, and no moment for deliberation". Furthermore, Israel cannot invoke the antiquated doctrines of intervention, protection and self-help to justify the invasion, because these were soundly repudiated by a decision of the International Court of Justice in the *Corfu Channel Case* (1949) as totally incompatible with the proper conduct of international relations in the post-World War II era.

Three seminal U.N. General Assembly resolutions have firmly established the fundamental position that non-consensual military intervention by one state into the territorial domain of another state is prohibited for any reason whatsoever: The Declaration on the Inadmissibility of Intervention (1965); The Declaration on Principles of International Law concerning Friendly Relations and Co-operation among States in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations (1974). At least the Arab Deterrent Force, composed primarily of Syrian troops, had been stationed in Lebanon with the consent of the Lebanese government and conducted its peacekeeping operations with the approval of the League of Arab States, which is the appropriate regional arrangement under Chapter 8 of the U.N. Charter for sanctioning such activities.

Finally, the Israeli invasion of Lebanon has violated the basic principle of customary international law dictating proportionality in the use of force, applicable to even a legitimate exercise of the right to self-defence. The massive scale of death, destruction, dislocations and suffering inflicted by the Israeli army in Lebanon is egregiously disproportionate to any harm that has been perpetrated upon Israel or to any serious threat to its legitimate national security interests posed by the presence of the PLO in Lebanon.

### Prisoners of war

The four Geneva Conventions

of 1949 apply in their entirety to the conduct of hostilities by Israel in Lebanon. Additional Protocol I (1977) indicates that the members of the PLO who have been captured by the Israeli army should be treated as prisoners of war within the meaning of the Geneva Accords. At the very minimum, captured members of the PLO and other individuals affiliated with them together with all Lebanese and Palestinian civilians, are entitled to the full panoply of protections set forth in the Fourth Geneva Convention and the customary international law of belligerent occupation. Statements by the Israeli government that captured PLO members will be treated as "terrorists" and thus presumably deprived of their protected status under the Geneva Conventions would, if acted upon, constitute a grave violation of the humanitarian laws of armed conflict that have been universally accepted by all civilised states.

As a party to the Geneva Conventions of 1949 the United States government has an obligation to respect and to ensure respect for their observance by all other contracting powers. This obligation becomes irresistibly compelling in a situation where Israel has been enabled to invade Lebanon by means of weapons, munitions and supplies provided primarily by the United States government at concessional rates. To the extent the U.S. government does not prevent Israel from using American weapons in explicit violation of international law and of U.S. domestic statutes applicable to arms

supply relationship in order to secure the latter's strict obedience to the laws of war and its immediate and unconditional withdrawal from Lebanon as required by U.N. Security Council Resolution 508 (1982) and Resolution 509 (1982), which are legally binding on Israel under Charter Article 25.

### Withdrawal of troops

The Israeli government has no right under international law to intervene in the domestic affairs of Lebanon by dictating the terms of some future government as a condition for the withdrawal of its troops. The future of the Lebanese government must be determined by the Lebanese people without interference of compulsion from any external source. The most effective means to ensure the success of this endeavour is for Israel immediately to withdraw its troops from Lebanon and to turn over evacuated territory to the Lebanese army, where possible, or to the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon (UNIFIL). The ultimate disposition of the Arab Deterrent Force should be determined by the League of Arab States in accordance with the wishes of the Lebanese government expressed after an Israeli military withdrawal.

The United States must actively oppose any proposals by the Israeli government to establish some type of international police force in Lebanon that is not under the jurisdiction of the United Nations

necessary, exercise a veto power), not under the General Assembly. The evidentiary record clearly establishes that UNIFIL has proven to be quite effective in preventing the large-scale infiltration of PLO fighters across the Israeli-Lebanese border. A renewed and strengthened mandate for UNIFIL will continue to perform this task until the Lebanese army is reconstituted as an effective and independent military force under the control of the central government. In this regard Israel must also dismantle the Lebanese Christian enclave it has created along the border, whose members have so far illegally resisted the interposition of UNIFIL troops with the collusion of the Israeli government.

### Long-term solution

A long-term solution to the problems of Lebanon can only be found when Israel is willing to recognise the international legal right of the Palestinian people to self-determination. Neither Egypt, Israel, the United States, nor Jordan have any right under international law to negotiate on behalf of the Palestinian people. Both the U.N. General Assembly and the League of Arab States have determined that the PLO is the legitimate representative of the Palestinian people. That determination must be respected by Israel and the United States for the purpose of negotiating an overall settlement on the ultimate disposition of the West Bank, the Gaza Strip and east Jerusalem. Mutual and simultaneous recognition of their respective rights under international law by Israel and the PLO must be the next stage in the development of the Middle East peace process.

Francis A. Boyle (University of Illinois), Richard A. Falk (Princeton University), C. Clyde Ferguson, Jr. (Harvard Law School), Roger Fisher (Harvard Law School), Stanley Hoffmann (Harvard University), W. Thomas Mallison (George Washington University).

(The affiliations of the signatories are for identification purpose only)

— From Middle East International

Neither Egypt, Israel, the United States, nor Jordan have any right under international law to negotiate on behalf of the Palestinian people.

transfer agreements, it must assume full legal responsibility before the international community for such proscribed activities the United States has an absolute duty to employ the tremendous leverage over Israel afforded by its Security Council. Israeli charges that UNIFIL cannot be trusted because the U.N. is biased against Israel obfuscate the fact that UNIFIL operates under the auspices of the Security Council (where the United States can, if

# A war based on lies

Following is an article that appeared recently in the Israeli Ha'aretz.

By Shulamit Har Even

WE ARE told that we engaged in this war because the terrorists shelled the Galilee. The truth is that for eleven months the terrorists adhered strictly to the ceasefire and not one shell fell inside our borders. We, and not they, broke the ceasefire by a massive bombardment of Beirut, after which the terrorists also opened fire, and not one minute earlier.

We are told that there were also various incidents during the ceasefire. In one of these incidents, it is told, we seized a terrorist cell 7 kilometres north of (Kibbutz) Hanita. Seven kilometres north of Hanita is six kilometres inside of Lebanon. That is not inside of Israel.

Mr. Sharon announced to us on television that, since the sixties, Israel has suffered 1,002 dead as a result of terrorist actions. It is possible that he started his count from the riots of 1936-1939. However, the IDF (Israeli Defence Forces) spokesperson said that in all the terrorist actions in the north since 1967, 106 people have died. A quick survey of the press shows that there had been a notable decline in the casualty figures, with 20 people killed by terrorists in all of Israel in 1980, 17 in 1981, and one in the present year. During the same period (in the

past three years) more than 1,200 people were killed in traffic accidents in Israel. As of this writing, the IDF's losses in this war are equal to the potential losses of fifty years of terrorist shelling, were this to continue.

On the third day of the fighting, Mr. Begin said in the Knesset that it was Israel's intention to consolidate its position on the line of 40 kilometres from its northern border and not beyond that line. The prime minister even sent a message in this spirit to the president of the United States. As they say nowadays in the army in bitter mockery: "Don't you tell me how far 40 kilometres are."

Mr. Begin festively announced to the nation that the whole operation would end within 24 hours.

The chief of staff reported, in an interview, that 170 IDF soldiers had been killed. On the same day, at noon, it was already known, and in the Committee on Foreign Affairs and Security as well, that the number had gone beyond 200 killed, and that was still not the end of the story.

We are told about Syrian harassment. The truth is that since 1974 there had been not a single shot fired by the Syrians, not even a pistol shot.

When Mr. Begin and all the government's spokespersons reported that we are not in Beirut, and that it is not our intention to enter Beirut, reporters sent out news reports, mockingly, from non-Beirut and asked, "what is this if not Beirut?" There is not one Knesset member who did not visit this non-Beirut, into which, it goes without saying, we did not enter.

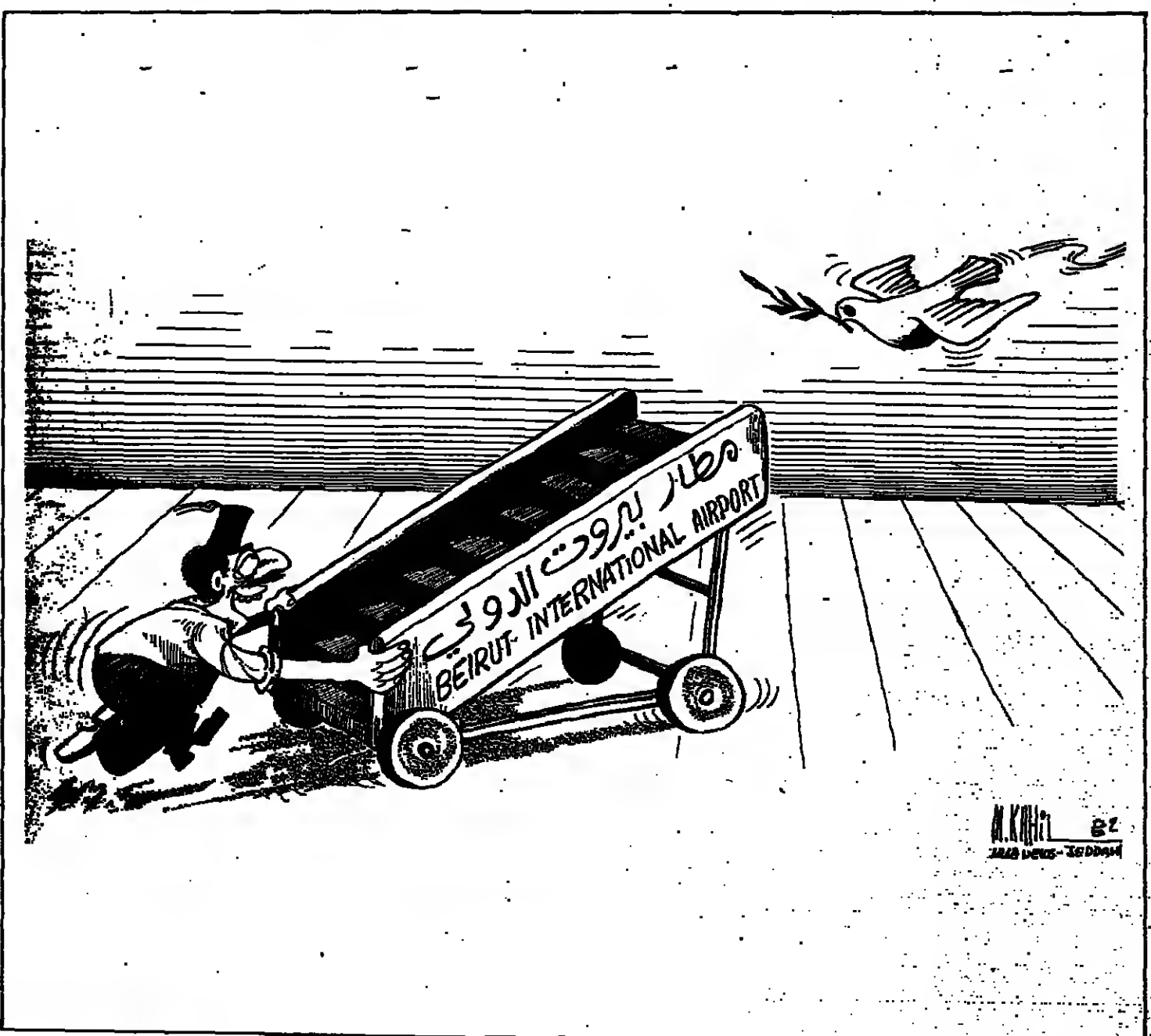
Mr. Sharon said, with the famous tick on his face, that it was the Syrians and not us who broke the ceasefire on the Beirut-Damascus highway. The latest eruption of fighting was, according to all the commentators, unnecessary. For the first time in the history of the IDF, soldiers (whose names are known to us) phoned to their homes, kibbutzim, and military yeshivot, with the plea: "Do something, stop him!" And these people come from the most select and bravest army units, which are ready to fight but not senselessly.

Mr. Begin said in the U.S. that the military mission had been completed and that the IDF has no intention of conquering west Beirut. On the same day, Mr. Sharon said in Lebanon that the military mission had not been completed since the terrorists are still in Beirut.

We were told that the PLO infrastructure had been destroyed. Tomorrow, or the day after, it will be possible to set up the PLO headquarters elsewhere, and to supply them with arms many times the quantities we took from them.

It is said to us that it is not possible to carry out many social welfare projects in Israel — to rehabilitate our urban neighbourhoods, to close the social gap to properly develop the educational system, because we don't have enough money. This was cost up to now more than \$1.5 billion.

For the first time in the history of the IDF, soldiers (whose names are known to us) phoned to their homes, kibbutzim, and military yeshivot, with the plea: "Do something, stop him!" And these people come from the most select and bravest army units, which are ready to fight but not senselessly.



هكذا حدث القتل



# Margaret Trudeau can hold her head up again

By Paul Majendie  
Reuter

OTTAWA — With cocaine and Hollywood lovers now only memories, Margaret Trudeau has found a lifestyle she adores — television chat show hostess and "co-parent" of her three sons with their eminent father down the road. Five years after she left him, Pierre Trudeau's estranged wife doesn't think a divorce is necessary, praises the Canadian prime minister as a wonderful father and is herself happily intertwined with an Ottawa businessman who has three children of his own.

The frenetic jetset life and "Scarlet woman" image have faded but it has been a real uphill climb, she confesses. "By the time I left my marriage, I had completely lost my self-respect. I was a very hurt and wounded person. I think I've managed to get whole again and it feels wonderful," she told Reuters in an interview. She has just signed on to do another year as hostess on an Ottawa morning television chat show and, ensconced in her own house three streets away from her husband's official residence, can share every day in their children's upbringing. To what must rank as one of the most unusual lifestyles for a

Western leader's family, she has the boys after school every day and returns them to their father in time for homework and perhaps a swim or a bounce on his trampoline. The parents take it in turns to have the children at weekends.

After writing two volumes of autobiography, acting briefly in films and dabbling in photography, she has found a niche she likes in television — interviewing everyone from chefs to doctors on a local morning show watched by about 20,000 Ottawa housewives. She would love to do the same on nationwide television but feels she needs two years' experience first. She says she wants to prove her professionalism to the television industry moguls, "who feel I show signs of being a little bit of a dilettante — photography, acting, writing books and now TV."

The job was her salvation. "It began my life again for me. Suddenly I wasn't in focus any longer, it was my guess who were and I felt more at ease. I didn't feel I was up on a pedestal." The flower child of the 1960s dazzled Canada when she married the country's most eligible bachelor, who was almost 30 years older than his 22-year-old bride. But the official life stifled her, the marriage slowly crumbled and she found her every

move a well-publicised media event.

One Canadian newspaper said: "She has, displaying behaviour unusual for the wife of a Canadian prime minister, used drugs, abused protocol, dropped in and out of motherhood and popped in and out of men's beds." Brief affairs with actors Jack Nicholson and Ryan O'Neal were frankly chronicled in her autobiography. Consequences and she confessed "my escapades, my drug-taking were no more than outbursts of despair at how profoundly I had failed."

The honesty of her autobiographies won her admirers in Canada after she had been reviled

and she says, "I have no problem holding my head up anymore. I did for a while. I felt humiliated. I felt I couldn't go out of my house."

In mid-interview, the children burst in from school. In a reminder of how security-conscious their parents always have to be, seven-year-old Micha went off to his weekly judo class with mother asking "make sure you've got your policeman, won't you?"

When father retires from politics to live in Montreal — he has been prime minister for 14 years — and the children are grown up, she would love to embark on a theatrical acting career.

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## AQABA



# SPORTS

## England, arch rivals W. Germany renew soccer rivalry at Wembley

LONDON (R) — England and arch rivals West Germany have contrasting reasons for seeking success when they renew their soccer rivalry in a friendly at Wembley here Wednesday.

England, under new manager Bobby Robson, will be anxious to wipe out the memory of disappointing performances in the second round of the World Cup finals in Spain and more recently against Denmark in the European Championship.

The West Germans, with long-serving trainer Jupp Derwall at the helm, were runners-up to Italy in the World Cup but returned from Spain with a tarnished image to repair after a sequence of lacklustre displays.

Robson launched his bid for an England revival by including four uncapped players in his original experimental squad of 22, but the team may be less revolutionary than expected because of injury problems.

Midfielder Bryan Robson has a badly torn groin muscle which compelled the England boss to delay naming his side until later Tuesday and could prevent some of the untried youngsters making their debuts.

Manager Robson said: "We are going to miss the strength and experience which Robson gives us, so we may need to readjust in other areas to retain some of those qualities."

One of the uncapped youngsters likely to appear is utility

player Gary Mabbutt, 21, who has made a considerable impact in his first season with division one Tottenham. England's manager considers he is the ideal replacement for Robson.

With centre half Alvin Martin hopefully recovered from a knee injury, but uncapped winger Mark Chamberlain still hampered by hip trouble, England's new look could be limited to Mabbutt, plus the recall of Martin, fellow-defender Viv Anderson and forward Alan Devonshire.

Manager Robson spent most of the world finals watching West Germany, who he rates the most successful team in the world over the last 10 years, and was particularly impressed by winger Pierre Littbarski.

Robson said: "He seemed to be 60 per cent of their team in the last quarter of the field. They would be a bit goal-shy without him."

Littbarski could play twice against

England in 24 hours. He is in the West German side for the return leg of the 1980-82 European under-21 Championship final in Bremen Tuesday night and is on stand-by for Wembley.

Derwall arrived here Monday with a 14-strong party and put Littbarski, Thomas Allofs and Stefan Engels on call. The West German trainer will contact under-21 manager Bert Vogts after Tuesday night's final and invite two of the trio to come to England.

Wednesday's international will be Derwall's 48th in charge of West Germany during which time he has suffered only five defeats and just one—to Italy in the World Cup final in July—by European opposition.

England have won 11 of their 18 matches against the West Germans and three draws included a four 0-0 affair in the second round of the world finals in Madrid in July.

## Guan no match for Connors

SYDNEY (R) — Jimmy Connors, Wimbledon and U.S. Open Champion, took only 49 minutes to demolish young Australian Brad Guan in the Australian Indoor tennis championships Tuesday.

The American top seed won the first round tie 6-3, 5-0. Guan, from the New South Wales town of Inverell, began well by holding his opening service game. But from then on there was never any doubt about Connors' superiority.

Connors said on Sunday he was suffering from bronchitis but his game Tuesday was as sharp as ever.

Second-seeded John McEnroe also had a straight forward 6-3, 6-4 win over Australian Rod Frawley, the only hiccup coming when he dropped his service to trail 3-1 in the second set.

Patrick Cash, the world's top-ranked junior, staged a great comeback against Phil Dent, 15 years his senior, in an all-Australian first round tie.

Dent appeared to have the match well in his grasp when he took the first set comfortably and led 4-2 in the second. But Cash,

17-year-old winner of this year's Wimbledon and U.S. junior titles, stormed back win 3-6, 7-6, 7-6.

Dent said later that he had played only four matches in the past five months because of a duodenal ulcer.

Afterwards McEnroe criticised some of the crowd behaviour and the serving of alcohol to patrons.

"I know I've complained about this before but I think it's wrong that the crowd should be served beer two or three hours before my matches," he said.

McEnroe also said his loss to Connors in this year's Wimbledon final did not mean he was over the hill.

"I realise people like to have it all so black and white that when you are beaten at Wimbledon your opponent is therefore on top and you are on the way down," he said. "But it's not like that in reality."

"Because he won Wimbledon Connors deserves to be ranked number one, but I will be just as keen to beat him every time I play him."

## Spain's Ballesteros to defend crown against golf's elite

LONDON (R) — Spain's Severiano Ballesteros, who has seen golf's biggest prizes elude him all year, seeks to redeem his season when he defends his World Match-play title this week.

Ballesteros defends his crown on the opulent Wentworth course against 11 other members of golf's elite, including U.S. Masters Champion Craig Stadler and PGA Champion Ray Floyd.

The Spaniard, winner of the British Open in 1979 and the U.S. Masters in 1980, has won lesser tournaments in Madrid and Paris this year but his touch has generally been less than golden.

He was dogged by similar inconsistency last year until his success at Wentworth which made him the first European to win the tournament since its inauguration in 1964.

This season he finished a stroke behind Stadler in the Masters, a distant 13th in both the British Open and the PGA Championship, and missed the halfway cut in the U.S. Open—a fate which also befell him in the Barcelona Open last week.

"The year has been okay, but I expect a little more," he said before the four-day tournament of 36-hole matches which starts on

Thursday. Ballesteros, installed as the 'bookmakers' second favourite behind Stadler at last month's draw, is one of four players blessed with a bye to Friday's quarterfinals.

Stadler, Floyd and Australia's Greg Norman, top money-winner on the European circuit this season, are the others without a first round match in the £125,000 (\$215,000) tournament.

The Spaniard faces the winner of Thursday's first round dual between Japan's leading money-winner Masahiro Kuramoto and 22-year-old Californian Bobby Clampett.

Clampett, who completed his first U.S. tour victory in the Southern Open in Columbus, Georgia, last month, has mixed memories of Britain after sacrificing a five-shot lead in this year's British Open.

Six of the 12-strong field are Americans, and Stadler's quarterfinal opponent is bound to be a U.S. compatriot—either Tom Kite or Curtis Strange, one of the four seeded players.

Most famous name among the non-seeds is South African champion Gary Player, who has won the tournament five times and ties

off on Thursday against American Lanny Wadkins in his 18th Wentworth matchplay appearance in 19 years.

Player and Wadkins are competing for a quarterfinal clash with Norman, who was overwhelmed eight and six by Ballesteros at the same stage of the tournament last year.

Norman, the 1980 world match-play champion, has been seeded fourth in the chase for the £35,000 (\$60,000) first prize of a tournament which makes a big physical demand on winners facing 36 holes a day.

PGA Champion Floyd, runner-up to Australia's Graham Marsh in 1977, stands by for a second round clash with the lone Britons, Sandy Lyle and Nick Faldo.

Faldo qualified by winning the tournament players title in Nottingham, England, last month, his first victory in 16 months.

Faldo and Lyle, beaten by Norman in the 1980 final, clashed at the Kenyan Open two years ago when Faldo reported his rival for adhering a piece of tape to his putter and Lyle was disqualified.

Tom Watson, winner of the U.S. and British Opens, is the most notable absentee.

## Australians, PCCB draw

SIALKOT, Pakistan (R) — The three-day match between a Pakistan Cricket Control Board XI and the Australians ended, as expected, in a draw here Tuesday.

Scores: Australia 283 for four declared, Pakistan Board XI 169 for seven.

## Amateurs to be included in Tour de France

PARIS (R) — The Tour de France, the world's best-known cycle race, will be open to amateurs as well as professionals next year to lure teams from Eastern Europe and overseas, the organisers said Tuesday.

Felix Levitan and Jacques Goddet, unveiling details of next year's three-week marathon, outlined a series of radical changes they hope will breathe new life into the event.

They told reporters the 1983 tour would be open to amateurs to encourage international interest by tempting teams from Eastern Europe, the United States, North Africa, and South America.

Levitan also confirmed the Tour de France company had plans for a "super-tour" every four years between national teams. He suggested the first might be held in 1985. The company hitherto welcomed only professional, commercially-sponsored teams.

In a break with previous practice, the tour will be run entirely inside France, without sections in neighbouring countries such as Belgium or Switzerland.

Next year's prologue and 22 stages from July 1 to 24 take the riders 3,750 km anticlockwise round the country over a classical, Tour de France route.

They cycle from Paris straight on to the vicious cobbled roads of the north before heading west and south down to the peaks of the Pyrenees near the Spanish border.

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Finally they pedal northwards to Paris and the traditional triumphant finale up the grand avenue of the Champs Elysees in the centre of the capital.

Experts said the race's six time-trials, one for teams and five for individuals, gave French star Bernard Hinault a good chance of winning the tour a fifth time, equalling the records of legendary Belgian Eddy Merckx and Frenchman Jacques Anquetil.

This year Hinault, a master strategist and outstanding against the clock, clinched his fourth victory in five years and won the final stage with a breathtaking sprint for the line in central Paris.

## Williams appeal rejected

PARIS (R) — A Paris appeal court Tuesday rejected a request by the Williams Formula One motor racing team for the suspension of results in the Brazilian Grand Prix last March.

Williams driver Keke Rosberg of Finland, this year's World Champion, was second behind Brazil's Nelson Piquet in a Brazilian Grand Prix in a Brabham, but both were disqualified after a complaint by Renault and Ferrari that their cars weighed too little under Grand Prix rules.

Tuesday's ruling against the British-based Williams team upheld an earlier judgment by the appeal tribunal of the International Automobile Federation (FIA).

## E. Germany, Scotland to clash in European soccer

GLASGOW (R) — East Germany, who have lived in the shadow of West German success on the soccer pitch for a number of years, open their European Championship programme against a Scottish side lacking several familiar faces here Wednesday.

But they would be unwise to think that the ageing of the likes of Kenny Dalglish, Joe Jordan, Danny McGrain and Alan Rough will leave the Scots short of experience.

Manager Jock Stein has named 10 of the 13 who played so well in Scotland's last World Cup match against the Soviet Union to face the East Germans.

Said Stein: "It cannot be bad when I am still able to call on so many of the team which did so well for us in Spain to get us off to what I think will be a good start in this tournament."

Aberdeen's Jim Leighton, who went to Spain as Scotland's third choice goalkeeper, is the only new cap. He is one of three Aberdeen men in the side—a fact which will

not be lost on Celtic and Rangers, Glasgow's most famous clubs, who have again been overlooked.

Stein has named 12 players because of a doubt over the fitness of Tottenham striker Steve Archibald. Paul Sturrock of Dundee United stands by in case Archibald fails to recover from a groin strain.

The East Germans, who have brought a squad of 16, had an unhappy time in their World Cup qualifying group and will not look on their most recent match—a 1-0 win over Iceland—with any great satisfaction.

They beat the Scots 1-0 when the two countries last met in East Berlin in 1977. But when they last clashed in Glasgow three years earlier, the Scots scored an emphatic 3-0 win.

The East German squad includes seasoned internationals. Hans-Juergen Doerner, Rudiger Schnuphase, leading league scorer last season with 19 goals, and Joachim Streich.

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## WORLD

## Italian extremist caught

ROME (R) — Italian police officers were due in Rome from Bolivia Tuesday with right-wing extremist Pierluigi Pagliai, wanted in connection with a 1980 bombing in which 85 people died.

An interior ministry statement said Pagliai was slightly wounded and captured by Bolivian forces in a gun battle Monday. He was served with an expulsion order by the newly-elected government of Hernan Siles Zuazo and handed over to Italian officials early Tuesday morning.

Pagliai was arrested on an international warrant on charges arising from the August 1980 bombing of Bologna railway station in which 85 people died.

Another right-wing suspect in the Bologna bombing, Stefano delle Chiaie, was also the subject of an expulsion order from the La Paz authorities but managed to leave the country without being captured, the ministry said.

Pagliai was being escorted to Rome on a requisitioned Alitalia flight expected to arrive here last Tuesday. The Italian DC-10 airliner, diverted to Bolivia from Rio de Janeiro, refuelled in Puerto

Rico Tuesday morning on its way back to Italy.

Police in La Paz said Pagliai sought refuge in Bolivia two years ago under the right-wing military dictatorship of Gen. Luis Garcia Meza and established links with paramilitary groups and drug traffickers.

The secret mission to arrest him came to light when the DC-10 airliner appeared mysteriously in Bolivia on Sunday. First reports suggested the plane had been hijacked on a flight from Brazil but it later emerged that the airliner was being used in a carefully-planned international police operation.

Italian interior ministry officials said Pagliai, 28, was one of five alleged neo-fascist urban guerrillas accused of planting the bomb in the waiting room of Bologna station.

The warrants, issued last month, also named two former mercenaries, Frenchman Olivier Danet and West German Joachim Fiebelorn, as members of the squad responsible for the attack.

Danet is currently in prison in France while Fiebelorn was released on bail by the West German

authorities after handing himself over to the police.

Pagliai fled Italy in 1976 under suspicion of complicity in a neo-fascist bombing in Brescia. He was later convicted in his absence but acquitted in appeal court hearings.

Officials said he married an Argentine woman and lived in Argentina and Bolivia under a false name, working with the secret services of the former right-wing Bolivian military government.

Airport sources in La Paz said the airliner touched down early on Sunday after the crew radioed that they had technical difficulties.

Its presence did not arouse suspicion because a large number of foreign airlines had brought dignitaries to La Paz for the swearing-in that day of the new president.

At the same time, in the eastern Bolivian city of Santa Cruz, police arrested Pagliai in a gun battle. Hospital sources said he was seriously wounded in the neck and back and there was no explanation for the discrepancy in the Italian version which said he was slightly hurt.

## Mary Rose to be put on display by spring

PORTSMOUTH, England (R) — The Tudor warship Mary Rose, raised from the seabed after more than four centuries, is now back in Portsmouth harbour — the site of its construction in 1510.

Lifting the remains of the ancient oak hull from Soleat Bay Moorday capped 17 years of search, excavation and salvage begun by a small team of amateur divers and completed at a cost of £4 million (\$7 million).

A marathon live television broadcast of the recovery operation kept Britons in awe throughout most of Moorday.

At one stage, hearts skipped a beat when a giant steel lifting cradle partially collapsed and appeared in danger of crushing the precious timbers.

Back in Portsmouth harbour, the wreck is now being constantly sprayed with water to keep its timbers from drying out too quickly. It is hoped to have the ship on public display next spring, alongside the Victory, Lord Nelson's flagship of 1805.

Most of the port side of the Mary Rose has rotted away over the centuries but the entire 40 metre keel and all of the starboard side are virtually as they were when the ship sank with 700 on board on its way to fight the French in 1545.

When it is put on display, the ship will be raised upright on its keel, planking and artifacts will be replaced and the whole 13-metre high structure will stand as though sliced open along its centre to show a complete picture of shipboard life in Tudor times.

Historians consider the wreck a priceless source of information about Tudor times and the early

years of the navy which, in the centuries that followed, was command of the world's seas.

The Mary Rose was the first English warship on which heavy cannons were mounted at lines of gunports low down on the hull, a development which enabled ships to fire massive broadsides against an enemy.

King Henry VIII watched from the shore on July 19 1545 when the 600-ton ship, the flower of his fleet, sailed into battle against French invaders, foundered and sank two kilometers off Portsmouth, drowning almost all the 600 on board.

When the ship was lifted, it was a personal moment of triumph for Alexander McKee, an amateur diver who began the search for the Mary Rose in 1965.

"It's absolutely tremendous — a boyhood dream come true. It's one of the biggest moments in British archaeology this century," he said.

McKee proved in 1970 that the great warship had sunk, listing heavily, and the starboard side was preserved in the silt complete with guns, stores, tackle and the bones and possessions of many of the crew.

The port side of the ship, uppermost as the ship settled into the mud, remained unburied and was destroyed by rot, tide and marine life. But half the ship remained under the mud.

Prince Charles, who dived to the excavated wreck 10 separate times and saw it before its deck planking and contents were carefully removed, once remarked that it had seemed like a doll's house opened up on one side to show the interior.

## Argentine desaparecidos remain major public issue

By Douglas Grant Mine

BUENOS AIRES, Argentina (A.P.) — Argentina's military rulers are letting it be known that agitation about "disappeared people" could disrupt the transition to civilian rule, scheduled for March 1984.

Interior Minister Guillermo Reston, who is in charge of the police and relations with civilian political leaders, said recently that the "desaparecidos" are "irreparable losses."

He said there was no solution to the problem of the missing, that any attempt to lay blame would jeopardize the nation and would not be tolerated.

The desaparecidos, who number between 6,000 and 15,000, are people about whom nothing has been heard since their detentions during the mid 1970s. Their disappearances usually began with seizure by armed men identifying themselves as police or military officers.

Military leaders have been implicated in large scale kidnapping, torture and murder in reports by organisations such as Amnesty International and commissions from the Organisation of American States (OAS) and the United States Congress.

Mr. Reston admitted "the death of innocents" in some cases, but said they were an inevitable wound left by the security force's fight against leftist commandos.

The rebels were effectively wiped out by the end of 1978, two years after the military ousted President Isabel Peron. The disappearances came to a virtual halt by the end of 1979.

"This objective, (democracy), which the armed forces share with the immense majority of the citizenry, cannot be achieved at the cost of sacrificing the peace, security and order," Mr. Reston said in a recent speech to the governors of Argentina's 21 provinces.

But Nora Cortinas demands justice. Her 25-year-old son Carlos was taken from their Buenos Aires home in April 1977.

"I am not going to be satisfied with a cemetery plot to pray at. My son was taken away alive and I want him back that way. If he's missing so much as a single tooth, somebody's going to answer for it," she said.

## The mothers of Plaza de Mayo

She is one of the mothers of the Plaza de Mayo, a group organised in 1977. They gather in the city's main square every Thursday and, distinguished by white scarves on their heads, march in a silent vigil for their missing sons and daughters. For three years the women were regularly dragged off the plaza and thrown into padded wagons.

Thirteen of them, including the former president of the group disappeared.

Now they suffer threatening telephone calls. Menacing posters terming them "mothers of terrorists" have been put up near their homes at night.

Mr. Reston told the governors there were no clandestine jails in Argentina as the mothers and local human rights groups claim.

The junta issued a communique last month citing "a growing campaign, carried out by individuals and groups, reported by some media, questioning the actions of the armed forces and police in their fight against terrorist delinquency."

For the record, the junta said, all repression of the terrorists was carried out according to plans approved by the high commands and all steps were taken to protect the armed forces from "false declarations ... or other tendentious public accusations."

The regime has been stung by the eagerness of some local newspaper and magazine editors, encouraged by the transition-to-democracy climate, to publish stories on the previously taboo subjects of the missing and government corruption.

Sources within the government-run radio and television stations told the Associated Press the Directors of those state media have been ordered not to touch any topics that might besmirch the regime's prestige.

The mothers have received little overt public support in their campaign. But their cause has been taken up at openly authorised political rallies.

The generals have been obliged to listen to thousands of citizens shout in unison demands for information on the missing.

President Gen. Reynaldo Bignone has promised to consult closely with civilian leaders during the transition. He talks of "concerting" democracy with the politicians, reaching agreements on issues such as the missing people. But Decio Bittel, leader of the Peronist Party — the nation's largest — said the military could not condition the return to civilian rule on such agreements.

Carlos Contin, president of the second largest group — the Radical Party — expressed a similar sentiment last week.

"It is one thing to talk about democratising the country and another to speak of agreements, which we would have to talk about for a long time. Such agreements cannot become previous conditions for a return to (democratic) institutions."

## Colourless Suzuki ends brief career as premier

TOKYO (R) — Mild-mannered Zenko Suzuki, a believer in compromise and harmony, made no major personal impact on Japanese politics during his 27 months as prime minister.

Associates say it was typical of the man that he came to power as a compromise candidate and gave up when he proved unable to unite the ruling Liberal Democratic Party (LDP) behind him.

## No personal charm

Political associates say he lacked both the personal authority and the powers of persuasion to quell rising criticism of his performance within the ruling party.

His first moves after taking office included forming a broad-based cabinet, giving priority to Japan's defence spending in the annual budget, and initiating moves to improve relations with the Soviet Union after two years of strain.

At the same time, he pledged that Japanese diplomacy would retain relations with the United States as the cornerstone of its foreign policy, while cementing good links with China.

He also sent Foreign Minister Masayoshi Ito on a trip to various Asian countries to explain his policies, and discuss increased aid for nations — especially in South-East Asia and on the Indian Sub-Continent — near areas of Communist-inspired conflict.

One of his few controversial acts occurred in 1980 when he and a record 18 cabinet ministers visited the Yasukuni shrine in Tokyo on the anniversary of Japan's surrender to the allied forces in 1945.

## 'Israelis in West Bank can live under Arab rule'

TEL AVIV (Agencies) — Israeli Labour Party leader Shimon Peres has said that Jewish settlements in the West Bank could remain "part and parcel of Jordan" in the peace plan supported by the Labour-Mapam Alignment.

Speaking to a group of 40 American executives visiting Israel under Israel Bonds auspices last weekend, Mr. Peres said, "As there are Arab settlements under non-Arab administration, so there could be Jewish settlements under non-Jewish sovereignty."

Mr. Peres stressed his support

for the right of Jews to live and settle in the West Bank. He said "it would be extremely unreasonable to think that a Jewish government would agree that everybody has a right to live in the West Bank but the Jewish people."

Mr. Peres said that two basic conditions in a settlement of the Palestinian problem must be the continued development of the IDF along the Jordan River and the demilitarisation of any areas of the West Bank returned to Arab rule.

## New Delhi orders inquiry into Monday's 4 deaths

NEW DELHI (R) — The Indian government is expected to come under fresh pressure to try to end Sikh unrest in the northern state of Punjab after rioting here in which four Sikhs were shot dead by police.

Hundreds of turbaned Sikh demonstrators, some of them wielding swords, rampaged through the streets outside the parliament building Monday, burning stoops and burning vehicles.

Police said they opened fire as a last resort when the demonstrators tried to storm parliament, killing four and wounding five. More than 50 police were injured in the clashes.

Most of the demonstrators came from the rich farming state of Punjab, which has been gripped by political and religious unrest for several months.

The state is home for the vast majority of India's 11 million Sikhs and the unrest centres on a wide range of Sikh demands, including one for an independent Sikh state.

The demonstrators Monday were seeking a judicial inquiry into the deaths of 31 Sikh political workers, killed in Punjab last month when a train crashed into a bus taking them to jail for defying a ban on demonstrations.

The government has ordered a judicial inquiry into Monday's violence and an official said a statement would be made in parliament Tuesday.

Former Deputy Prime Minister Jagjivan Ram said that the government should open a dialogue with leaders of the Sikh Akali Dal Party to try to settle some of their more reasonable demands and save Punjab from plunging into turmoil.

Now, in the wake of the latest violence, there are expected to be more opposition demands for government action. The Akali Dal wields considerable influence in Punjab, which it has ruled several times. It was ousted in 1980 when Prime Minister Indira Gandhi's Congress (I) party won the state elections.

Since this defeat, the Akali Dal has split into two main factions. Both are pressing the government in New Delhi to institute religious, political, economic and cultural reforms for the Sikhs.

The leader of one of the groups, Jagdev Singh Talwandi, whose supporters took part in Monday's demonstration, has also demanded a separate homeland for the Sikhs and associate membership of the United Nations.

The chief minister of Punjab, Darbara Singh, who escaped a bomb attack last month, has said the demand for an independent Sikh state is unacceptable.

## Kashoggi's brother escapes robbery attempt in Britain

LONDON (A.P.) — Essam Kashoggi, brother of Saudi Arabian multimillionaire Adnan Kashoggi, escaped an armed robbery attempt Sunday as he rode to London's Heathrow airport in a chauffeured limousine, Scotland Yard said.

The bold-up failed and no one was hurt, a Yard spokesman said. He said three men — one armed with what appeared to be a sawed-off shotgun — erected a makeshift road block with two stolen vehicles and trapped the limousine.

The stolen vehicles, spun around in the road and sped off. But the Scotland Yard spokesman said he could not confirm that report.

The chauffeur returned to Kashoggi's mansion in Iwer Heath, Buckinghamshire, where police were called.

The Yard spokesman said police were treating the incident as a robbery, rather than a possible kidnapping or assassination attempt.

Kashoggi, 35, was last reported by five British newspapers to have been kidnapped by a group of men in a car in London.

Kashoggi's brother, Adnan, an international arms dealer known as "Mr. fix-it" is reputed to be among the world's richest men. His British-born ex-wife, Soraya, lost a \$2.4 billion divorce action against him last year in Los Angeles.

## NEWS IN BRIEF

## Dutch police alert after Amsterdam riot

AMSTERDAM (R) — Emergency laws giving police extra powers of arrest remained in force here Tuesday after rioting which the authorities described as the worst in the Dutch capital for over two years. Council workers and shopkeepers spent the early morning clearing up the debris after pitched battles between 700 riot police and more than 1,000 demonstrators, which began when police evicted squatters from a building Monday.

## 3-day U.S. railroad siege ends

RALEIGH, North Carolina (R) — A Colombian besieged by police for almost three days in a rail sleeping car surrendered and was charged with murdering his sister and baby nephew on the train. Police said that the man, who gave his name as Mario Rodriguez, had a machine-gun and pistol.

## Mubarak in Sudan

CAIRO (R) — Egyptian President Hosni Mubarak flew to Khartoum Tuesday to sign an agreement on political and economic integration with Sudanese President Jaafar Numeiri. The accord is aimed at enhancing Egyptian-Sudanese cooperation, said to have been hindered by lack of funds and bureaucracy.

## Salvadorean rebels move against army

SAN SALVADOR (R) — Left-wing guerrillas, in their biggest thrust for months, captured two northern towns and attacked army positions in central El Salvador in heavy fighting over the past 48 hours, military sources said. First casualty reports were fragmentary but the sources said some 34 rebels and 10 troops had been killed since the weekend. In the north, some 700 guerrillas overran the towns of Las Vueltas and Jicaró near the Honduran border and sent government troops fleeing.

## Ecevit acquitted

ANKARA (R) — Former Prime Minister Bulent Ecevit was acquitted by a military court Tuesday of denigrating Turkey's image abroad. But Mr. Ecevit was not freed as he is still serving a jail term for a separate but similar charge brought against him earlier this year.

## 3 Sicilians charged in Chiesa case

PALERMO, Sicily (R) — Police have charged three men with taking part in the killing last month of Gen. Carlo Alberto dalla Chiesa, his wife and their police escort. Another man, Nicola Alvaro, has already been charged with taking part in the ambush-killing here of the Palermo prefect.

## Malaysian minister on trial for murder

KUALA LUMPUR (R) — A Malaysian cabinet minister went on trial Tuesday charged with murdering a political rival by shooting him three times at point-blank range. Culture, Youth and Sports Minister Datuk Mokhtar Hashim and three co-accused pleaded not guilty to killing Datuk Mohammad Taha Talib, 55, speaker of the assembly, in April.

## White Zimbabwean M.P. put on trial

HARARE (R) — A white Zimbabwean member of parliament went on trial Monday accused of plotting against the government of Prime Minister Robert Mugabe. Wally Stuttaford, who was detained last December under emergency regulations, pleaded not guilty to a charge under the country's preservation of constitutional government act.

## GOREN BRIDGE

BY CHARLES GOREN

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Neither vulnerable. West deals.

**NORTH**  
♠ A432  
♥ 864  
♦ KQ  
♣ J98

**EAST**  
♠ J98  
♥ A7  
♦ KQ75  
♣ A1043 9875  
♠ 43 ♠ 765

**SOUTH**  
♠ K1065  
♥ AJ  
♦ J62  
♣ AK102

The bidding:  
West North East South  
Pass Pass Pass 1NT  
Pass 2♠ Pass 2♠  
Pass 4♠ Pass Pass

Opening lead: King of ♣.

How would you play the trump suit in today's hand? Strange as it might seem, the answer to that lies elsewhere in the hand.

The auction was routine. North used the Stayman Convention to locate a 4-4 spade fit, and then made the value raise to game.

West led the king of hearts, and when dummy appeared, declarer saw that there was no way to avoid losing a trick in each red suit — the duplication of values in the minor suits was unfor-

tunate. So declarer had to hold his trump losers to one if he was to fulfill his contract.

If you take the trump suit in isolation, the percentage play would be to finesse East for the jack of spades. But you have to consider the hand as a whole. The key to success here is not who holds the jack of spades, but who holds the ace of diamonds!

Declarer woo the king of hearts with the ace and immediately led a diamond. West woo the ace, cashed the queen of hearts and continued with the suit. Declarer ruffed, crossed to the queen of diamonds and led a spade to the king. When that held, he continued with a low spade, which he ducked in dummy. East woo the ace, and declarer was home.

Why did South adopt an anti-percentage line in his play of the trump suit? West had already shown up with the king-queen of hearts and ace of diamonds. If he had the ace of spades as well, he would have opened the bidding. Therefore, East is more likely to hold A-x or A-x-x in trumps than specifically A-J-x.

What if East has the ace of diamonds? Now either defender could hold the ace of trumps, so declarer should take the percentage play of finessing the ten of spades in the hope that East has the jack.

## Bolivia shakes up the military

LA PAZ (R) — Bolivia's new civilian president, Hernan Siles Zuazo, has replaced the entire military high command in a clear attempt to subject the armed forces to the country's new democratic government.

Government sources said the president made the changes within hours of assuming office as the first constitutionally elected head of state since a military coup two years ago.

Dr. Siles Zuazo, 69-year-old leader of the left-wing democratic and popular unity (UDP) coalition, was the winner of free elections in 1978, 1979 and 1980 but was kept from power by the armed forces.

The military finally stepped down after successive juntas and presidents failed to avert the collapse of the economy and appease political and labour opposition.

The new military commanders, regarded as supporters of democracy, would be sworn in later, the sources said.

Political sources said the president's immediate use of his right to appoint the military high command demonstrated a clear determination to impose discipline on the armed forces.

It also reflected the new government's belief that most officers were sympathetic to democracy and a return to barracks, the sources said.

The move boldly defied a warning last week by the outgoing president, Gen. Guido Vidales, that the military would not accept meddling in their affairs by civilians.

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